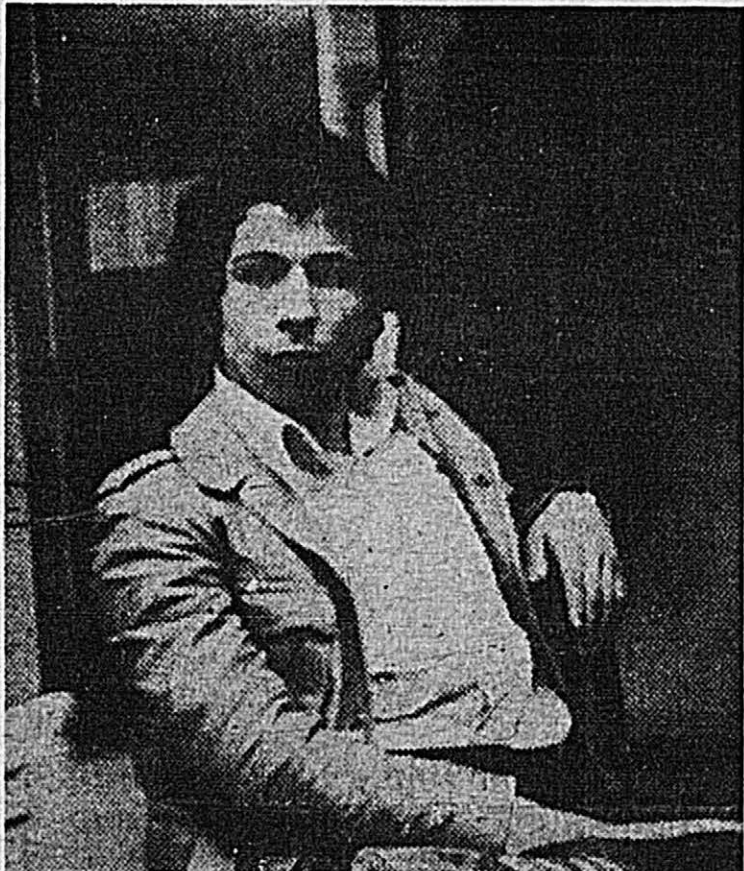


## Internal V-P Amato submits resignation; Council reluctant to call for new election



"Sometimes it is better to cut off a finger, than to lose a hand."  
—R. Amato

by Norman J. Stark

Students' Society Internal Vice-President Robert Amato announced his resignation at last night's Council meeting. Speaking in closed session to Council, Amato cited three reasons for his decision: his general dissatisfaction with his work, the increasing pressure of his studies, and his reluctance to be a possible hindrance to the passage of the forthcoming fee hike referendum.

The Daily learned that Amato had originally tendered a letter of resignation Monday, Oct. 20, which was refused at the time by Students' Society President Andrew Yearwood, who asked him to reconsider his decision. Amato stood by the letter, and Council accepted it behind closed doors at the start of the meeting.

Amato will present Council with a report explaining his decision, which will also include his recommendations as to how Council might redefine the duties of the position.

The private session lasted one and a half hours, during which time Council reflected upon the second resignation by an Internal Vice-President in the past three years. Consensus among Councillors was that the position needed redefinition so as to facilitate the carrying out of the duties involved.

Because of the debate on this subject, Council decided to ask the Judiciary Committee if it is obliged to call a by-election within the next three weeks to fill the vacancy, as is stated in the by-laws of the Students' Society Constitution.

Council would like to delay the election until the duties of the Internal V-P are clearly defined, as are those of the Building Manager of the Union.

Council appointed Albert Seidler as interim v-p; he will fill Amato's role until Council effects some changes. Without these changes, Council feels that the present confusion will only get worse.

When questioned after the meeting, Amato stated, "Sometimes it is better to cut off a finger than to lose a hand." He was referring to his reluctance to hurt the chances of the fee hike.

Andrew Yearwood stated that he was sorry to see Amato go, and said that his resignation pointed to the fact that some changes were necessary.

Ironically, Yearwood submitted a proposal to Council last night which called for a restructuring of the Students' Society, the main point of which calls for the abolition of the position of Internal v-p, and the establishment of the position of a

Business Manager and a Building Director, both of which would be full-time paid positions.

In addition, two committees would replace the present Students' Council, one a collection of faculty representatives, the other composed of club representatives.

A committee was designated to study this proposal, which will be presented to the students along with the fee hike referendum.

Council spent the bulk of the open portion of the meeting dealing with those budgets yet to be passed. The Internal budget was the major item, but in the absence of Amato, confusion reigned during the debate over portions of it, as no one was available to respond to inquiries.

Despite this lack of information, Council passed the \$100,000 plus budget after cutting only \$1,100. With almost all the budgets passed (a few small ones were tabled for lack of a representative from the organizations involved) Students' Society is facing a deficit of some \$83,000, which will shrink the reserve by nearly 50 percent. In the only real controversy over budgets, Gay McGill was granted enough money to hold their first dance, pending review of their budget by the Finance Committee.

## Transport aid for handicapped

by Theresa Chruscinski

Handicapped people gained a friend this summer with the formation of Transport Action. The group was formed to promote the need for a separate transportation system for the handicapped.

According to Patricia Konecny, planner for the group, the present system of transportation presupposes that users of the local bus and metro facilities are able to reach them. She said it ignores the needs of the physically disabled persons who cannot climb stairs, use escalators, or walk to the corner, denying them access to work, education and recreation. "As much as 5 percent of the population is in some way physically handicapped," Konecny said, and is

affected by the lack of adequate transportation."

Konecny said, and is affected by the lack of adequate transportation.

Transport Action is calling for a system of mini buses which would provide door to door service at inexpensive rates. A small service of this type is currently operated by Mini-bus Forêt. It maintains four buses in service.

However, Transport Action has made a projection of passenger requirements to be as high as 150 buses and it is calling on the MUCTC council to provide aid in this endeavor.

This would mean service covering the entire Montreal area and catering not only to the physically disabled but also the mentally retarded.

The committee is preparing a plan of action to be presented shortly to the MUCTC council for discussion. Presently, projects to sensitize the public to the problems of the handicapped are underway through workshops and the media. The Pumpkin Festival for the handicapped held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel Oct 28-29 will be one such endeavour.

## City Portuguese form left-wing coalition

A committee to support the anti-fascist political struggle in Portugal is being formed by members of Montreal's Portuguese community and several local organizations.

Conceived as an expression of solidarity between Quebec and Portugal, the committee has held two organizational meetings and is in the process of defining its political principles and its immediate tasks. A leading role in forming the group has been taken by the 13-year-old Portuguese Democratic Movement-Montreal, the largest progressive organization among Portuguese immigrants to the city.

At the group's second meeting last week, PDM secretary Manuel Pinheiro da Silva explained the PDM wants to unite Quebecers on a basis of supporting the democratic pro-

cess and opposing fascism in Portugal without declaring support for a particular political party. Only in this way, he said, can a broad unity be achieved.

So far the two largest Quebec groups participating in the committee's organization are the Communist Party and the Trotskyist Groupe Marxiste Revolutionnaire—but da Silva expressed hope other groups and individuals will become involved.

In particular, the committee may follow the example of the two-year-old Chile Solidarity Committee and appeal to Quebec's union centrals for support. The PDM-Montreal defines itself as a "unitary left" organization uniting progressives of different tendencies in the city's Portuguese community and appears anxious to extend the same non-partisan

principle to the solidarity committee.

"We say we support the economic, political, and cultural emancipation of the working class but we don't go much further than that," said da Silva. "That can be interpreted in various ways, so our members include Socialists, Communists, and others." The PDM-Montreal is not to be confused with the Portuguese Democratic Movement in Portugal itself, which was founded after the Quebec group and is generally regarded to be a close ally of the Portuguese Communist Party.

The solidarity committee will be holding meetings shortly to clarify its principles and discuss what can be done in Quebec to support the Portuguese revolutionary process. It can be contacted through the PDM at 4297 St. Laurent.

### DAILY STAFF MEETING

At 5pm today the Daily staff will meet in the Daily office to talk Daily talk. All staffers must attend. Since there is no banquet, our pseudo-food specialist will instead give his secret recipe for plastic cornucopias.



## MISCELLANEOUS

El-Cheapo HOMEMADE LUNCHES, daily from 11-2 at the YELLOW DOOR, 3625 Aymer, 3-course meal—SPECIAL 99c.

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Chabad House, Oneg Shabat on Friday, Oct. 31st. Food, song, fun. Bring a pal—meet a pal. Further info: 842-6616.

## ENTERTAINMENT

The Graduates' Society presents Walt Disney's BAMBI. Saturday, Nov. 1, 11:00, 1:30 & 3:30. FDAA. 50c—everyone welcome

Hallowe'en Special: TEXAS CHAINSAW MASSACRE. L-132, where you can see McCullen chainsaws prove they're better than any other (in color no less). And on Sat. (if you need to see a rabbi) THE ADVENTURES OF RABBI JACOB. FDAA, 7:00 & 9:30. 75c. 392-8934.

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McGill  
Oct. 30 - Nov. 2  
Community '75  
Festival

## SCHEDULE FOR TODAY

Time	Place
10 am—7 pm	Redpath Hall
Arts and Crafts Extravaganza	
11 am	Arts Council Room
Academic Advisers: Do They Guide or Misguide?	
11 am—3:30 pm	Rm. 307, University Centre
Film Marathon: ROCK-A-BYE; LADIES AND GENTLEMEN... MR. LEONARD COHEN; POEM; TOUT ECARTILLE; STREET MUSIQUE; WHY I SING; GLENN GOULD - OFF THE RECORD; GLENN GOULD - ON THE RECORD.	
11 am	Rm 327, University Centre
Volunteering: A Learning Experience Involving Students in the Community.	
12 noon—1:30 pm	University Centre Ballroom
Learning Party.	
12 noon—2 pm	Rm. 457 (Women's Union), University Centre
Study Skills Lab.	
12 noon	Leacock Council Room
What can McGill Learn from the Alternative Universities?	
12:30 pm	Leacock 132
The Implications of Bill 22 on McGill and Its Future in Quebec Society.	
1—2 pm	Lower Campus
Kite Flying.	
1—4 pm	Arts Bldg. (see announcement in lobby for room number)
Student Films.	
2:30 pm	Leacock Council Room
Resolved: Today's Universities Do Not Adequately Fill The Needs of Society	
2—4 pm	Rm. 457 (Women's Union), University Centre
Assertive Training for Women.	
2—4 pm	Rm. E515, 555 Sherbrooke St. W.
Survey and demonstration of electronic music.	
3 pm	Leacock 26
Community Organizers Speak Out.	
4—6 pm	Redpath Hall
Principal and Mrs. Bell's Reception for First-Year International Students.	
6:30 pm	University Centre Cafeteria
Activities Night.	
7—9:30 pm	Leacock 132
Film Marathon: JUSQU'AU COEUR; MON ONCLE ANTOINE.	
8:30 pm	University Centre Ballroom
Problems with the Student Society, 1975-76.	
8:30 pm	Maurice Pollack Concert Hall
An all-Bach concert performed by Kenneth Gilbert, harpsichord.	
9 pm—1 am	Gertrude's Pub, University Centre
Jazz Concert	

# CHABAD HOUSE (3429 PEEL) 842-6616

## ANNOUNCES LECTURE SERIES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	
2/9/16/23 12:00—1:00 Jewish Thought ZALMEN SMUKLER 1:00—2:00 Rap Session ZALMEN SMUKLER	3/10/17/24 2:00—3:00 Jewish Ethics DR. A. TEITELBAUM 3:30 Jewish Cooking the world renowned MRS. NEBENZAHL	4/18 12:00—1:00 The Modern Jewish Woman MRS. FEIGELSTOCK 1:00—2:00 Tanya Dr. E. COHEN 7:00—8:00 Torah Adapting to our times RABBI M. BERGER 11/25 7:00—8:00 Talmud: Brachot RABBI M. BERGER	5/12/19/26 1:00—1:45 Hebrew MRS. AISENBACH 4:00—5:00 Basic Chassidic Thought ZALMEN SMUKLER	6/13/20/27 7:30—9:00 Chumash & Malmomides MR. Y. TENNENHOUSE	7/4/17 14/4/09 21/4/02 28/3/58 CANDLE LIGHTING CEREMONY SPECIAL SERVICE followed by delicious home cooked meal	1/8/15/22/29 10:00 A.M. MORNING SERVICE followed by Kiddush and 12:00 SHABBOS lunch 4:00 MINCHA afternoon Repast

12:45 Monday thru Thursday Mincha

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## Comment

# Power, decisions, and creeping Nixonism

The resignation of Robert Amato provides living proof, if anyone needed it, of the impossibility of Students' Society as it now stands. Amato embodied major contradictions. He was a building manager who was not a building manager; he was a politician who was not a politician. It is no wonder he found himself unable to do his job properly.

Contrary to many people's opinions, Amato did not resign as a result of the articles and editorials in the Daily. His letter of resignation was in fact submitted, secretly, to Andrew Yearwood well before the Daily article on the construction in the Union appeared. Yearwood told him to reconsider, and when the Daily story was published he was reluctant to resign because of implications of "guilt" his resignation would entail. It is a sign of Amato's courage that he stuck by his original decision to leave office.

The allegations against Amato concerning the construction in the

Union might be answerable, and indeed Amato intends to reply in his forthcoming report. It should be stressed, however, that the construction incident by itself was not the reason the Daily asked Amato to resign. Since he took office he has made a series of decisions on his own, which entailed questionable judgment, poor relations with students and staff, and misguided notions of what the Internal Vice-President ought to do and whom he should serve. These were the grounds on which we sought his resignation.

We must not lose sight of the fact, however, that the Daily and the students in general must remain constantly watchful against what I term creeping Nixonism in our student politicians, both members of the Executive and Student Councilors. During the closed session Kyriakos Matzlorinis made a statement that the Executive "had all the facts" and must therefore be trusted to make major decisions without consulting Council. Other Councilors

expressed the view that with the Daily constantly criticizing the Executive instead of co-operating with them, it was no wonder that Students' Society never seemed to make any progress.

It is hoped that the error of these views requires no elucidation. Decision-making does require checks and balances in any organization. If a system of checks and balances is not set up, poor decision-making results in either resignation or firing. I offer exhibits A, B, and C: Frank Costi, David Albins, and Robert Amato.

The case of Frank Costi is a good example. Costi was the only 24-hour-a-day building manager the Union ever had. He was dismissed by last year's Executive, during the summer, for reasons that are still unclear. To many students, myself included, it appeared that Costi was doing a more than adequate job. Yet as it was summer there was no Daily to look into the firing, and no means of arriving at any clear statement of the issues.

Given the history of the building since Costi left, and the history of the Building Managers, it is clear that whatever gains the Society made in firing Costi have been offset by the subsequent deterioration of service in the Union. The point is that if there had been some method for dealing with the Costi question without just canning the man, Costi might still be here, and doing an even better job.

We must see to it, therefore, that power is sensibly and equitably distributed. Student politicians and others in power must realize that they were put there to offer leadership and guidance, and not to take matters continually into their own hands. It is the responsibility of those in power to seek the views of those affected before making decisions. Other forms of government are commonly called autocratic, or worse.

—George Kopp

# How poverty breeds overpopulation

*Ever since the 18th century when Thomas Malthus drew his correlations between population growth and the development of resources and concluded that population would inevitably outstrip production, there has been an increasing interest in the nature of the relationship between overpopulation and poverty. In the following article which appeared in Ramparts magazine Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University, examines the problem of world population and concludes that overpopulation is the result rather than the cause of poverty on a national scale, and that it can only be remedied by "returning to the poor countries enough of the wealth taken from them to give their peoples both the reason and the resources voluntarily to limit their own fertility."*

by Barry Commoner

The world population problem is a bewildering mixture of the simple and the complex, the clear and the confused.

What is relatively simple and clear is that the population of the world is getting larger, and that this process cannot go on indefinitely because there are, after all, limits to the resources, such as food, that are needed to sustain human life. Like all living things, people have an inherent tendency to multiply geometrically—that is, the more people there are the more people they tend to produce. In contrast, the supply of food rises more slowly, for unlike people it does not increase in proportion to the existing rate of food production. This is, of course, the familiar Malthusian relationship and leads to the conclusion that the population is certain eventually to outgrow the food supply (and other needed resources), leading to famine and mass death unless some other countervailing force intervenes to limit population growth. One can argue about the details, but taken as a general summary of the population problem, the foregoing statement is one which no environmentalist can successfully dispute.

When we turn from merely stating the problem to analyzing and attempting to solve it, the issue becomes much more complex. The simple statement that there is a

limit to the growth of the human population, imposed on it by the inherent limits of the earth's resources, is a useful but abstract idea. In order to reduce it to the level of reality in which the problem must be solved, what is required is that we find the cause of the discrepancy between population growth and the available resources. Current views on this question are neither simple nor unanimous.

One view is that the cause of the population problem is uncontrolled fertility, the countervailing force—the death rate—having been weakened by medical advances. According to this view, given the freedom to do so people will inevitably produce children faster than the goods needed to support them. It follows, then, that the birthrate must be deliberately reduced to the point of "zero population growth".

The methods that have been proposed to achieve this kind of direct reduction in birthrate vary considerably. Among the ones advanced in the past are: (a) providing people with effective contraception and access to abortion facilities and with education about the value of using them (i.e., family planning); (b) enforcing legal means to prevent couples from producing more than some standard number of children ("coercion"); (c) withholding of food from the people of starving developing countries which, having failed to limit their birthrate sufficiently, are deemed to be too far gone or too unworthy to be saved (the so-called "life-boat ethic").

## The Quality of Life

But there is another view of population which is much more complex. It is based on the evidence, amassed by demographers, that the birthrate is not only affected by biological factors, such as fertility and contraception, but by equally powerful social factors.

Demographers have delineated a complex network of interactions among these social factors. This shows that population growth is not the consequence of a simple arithmetic relationship between birthrate and death rate. Instead, there are circular relationships in which, as in an ecological cycle, every step is connected to several others.

Thus, while a reduced death rate does, of course, increase the rate of population growth, it can also have the opposite effect—since families usually respond to a reduced rate of infant mortality by opting for fewer children.

This negative feedback modulates the effect of a decreased death rate on population size. Similarly, although a rising population increases the demand on resources and thereby worsens the population problem, it also stimulates economic activity. This, in turn, improves educational levels. As a result the average age at marriage tends to increase, culminating in a reduced birthrate—which mitigates the pressure on resources.

In these processes, there is a powerful social force which, paradoxically, both reduces the death rate (and thereby stimulates population growth) and also leads people voluntarily to restrict the production of children (and thereby reduces population growth). That force, simply stated, is the quality of life—a high standard of living, a sense of well-being and of security in the future. When and how the two opposite effects of this force are felt differs with the stages in a country's economic development. In a pre-modern society, such as England before the industrial revolution or India before the advent of the English, both death rates and birthrates were high. But they were in balance and population size was stable. Then, as agricultural and industrial production began to increase and living conditions improved, the death rate began to fall. With the birthrate remaining high the population rapidly increased in size. However, later, as living standards continued to improve, the decline in death rate persisted by the birthrate began to decline as well, reducing the rate of population growth.

For example, at around 1800, Sweden had a high birthrate (about 33/1000), but since the death rate was equally high, the population was in balance. Then as agriculture and, later, industrial production advanced, the death rate dropped until, by the mid-nineteenth century, it stood at about 20/1000. Since the birthrate remained constant during that period of time, there was a large excess of births over deaths and the population increased rapidly. Then, however, the birthrate began to drop, gradually narrowing the gap until in the mid-twentieth century it reached about 14/1000, when the death rate was about 10/1000. Thus, under the influence of a constantly rising standard of living the population moved, with time, from a position of balance at a high death rate to a new position of near-balance at a low death rate. But in between the population increased considerably.

continued on page 4



*Simply stated, the world has enough wealth to support the entire world population... The trouble is that the world's wealth is not evenly distributed, but sharply divided among*

*(moderately well-off and rich countries) much larger number of people in poor countries have high birthrates*

continued from page 3

This process, the demographic transition, is clearly characteristic of all western countries. In most of them, the birthrate does not begin to fall appreciably until the death rate is reduced below about 20/1000. However, then the drop in birthrate is rapid. A similar transition also appears to be under way in countries like India. Thus in the mid-nineteenth century, India had equally high birth and death rates (about 50/1000) and the population was in approximate balance. Then, as living standards improved, the death rate dropped to its present level of about 15/1000 and the birthrate dropped, at first slowly and recently more rapidly, to its present level of 42/1000. India is at a critical point; now that death rate has reached the turning point of about 20/1000, we can expect the birthrate to fall rapidly—provided that the death rate is further reduced by improved living conditions.

One indicator of the quality of life—infant mortality—is especially decisive in this process. And again there is a critical point—a rate of infant mortality below which birthrate begins to drop sharply and, approaching the death rate, creates the conditions for a balanced population. The reason is that couples are interested in the number of surviving children and respond to a low rate of infant mortality by realizing that they no longer need to have more children to replace the ones that die. Birth control is, of course, a necessary adjunct to this process; but it can succeed—barring compulsion—only in the presence of a rising standard of living, which of itself generates the necessary motivation.

This process appears to be just as characteristic of developing countries as of developed ones. This can be seen by plotting the present birthrates against the present rates of infant mortality for all available national data. The highest rates of infant mortality are in African countries; they are in the range of 53-175/1000 live births and birthrates are about 27-52/1000. In those countries where infant mortality has improved somewhat (for example, in a number of Latin American and Asian countries) the drop in birthrate is slight (to about 45/1000) until the infant mortality reaches about 80/1000. Then, as infant mortality drops from 80/1000 to about 25/1000 (the figure characteristic of most developed countries), the birthrate drops sharply from 45 to about 15-18/1000. Thus a rate of infant mortality of 80/1000 is a critical turning point which can lead to a very rapid decline in birthrate in response to a further reduction in infant mortality. The latter, in turn, is always very responsive to nutrition. Consequently, there is a kind of crucial standard of living which, if achieved, can lead to a rapid reduction in birthrate and an approach to a balanced population.

Thus, in human societies, there is a built-in control on population size: If the standard of living, which initiates the rise in population, continues to increase, the population eventually begins to level off. This self-regulating process begins with a population in balance, but at a high death rate and low standard of living. It then progresses toward a population which is larger, but once more in balance, at a low death rate and a high standard of living.

### Demographic parasites

The chief reason for the rapid rise in population in developing countries is that this basic condition has not been met. The explanation is a fact about developing countries which is often forgotten—that they were recently, and in the economic sense often still remain, colonies of more developed countries. In the colonial period, western nations introduced improved living conditions (roads, communications, engineering, agricultural and medical services) as part of their campaign to increase the labor force needed to exploit the colony's natural resources. This increase in living standards initiated the first phase of the demographic transition.

But most of the resultant wealth did not remain in the colony. As a result, the second (or population-

balancing) phase of the demographic transition could not take place. Instead the wealth produced in the colony was largely diverted to the advanced nation—where it helped that country achieve for itself the second phase of the demographic transition. Thus colonialism involves a kind of demographic parasitism: The second, population-balancing phase of the demographic transition in the advanced country is fed by the suppression of that same phase in the colony.

It has long been known that the acceleration curve of wealth and power of Western Europe, and later of the United States and Japan, has been heavily based on exploitation of resources taken from the less powerful nations: colonies, whether governed legally, or—as in the case of the U.S. control of certain Latin American countries—by extra-legal and economic means. The result has been a grossly inequitable rate of development among the nations of the world. As the wealth of the exploited nations was diverted to the more powerful ones, their power, and with it their capacity to exploit, increased. The gap between the wealth of nations grew, as the rich were fed by the poor.

What is evident from the above consideration is that this process of international exploitation has had another very powerful but unanticipated effect: rapid growth of the population in the former colonies. An analysis by the demographer, Nathan Keyfitz, leads him to conclude that the growth of industrial capitalism in the western nations in the period 1800-1950 resulted in the development of a one-billion excess in the world population, largely in the tropics. Thus the present world population crisis—the rapid growth of population in developing countries (the former colonies)—is the result not so much of policies promulgated by these countries but of a policy, colonial exploitation, forced on them by developed countries.

### A Village in India

Given this background, what can be said about the various alternative methods of achieving a balanced world population? In India, there has been an interesting, if partially inadvertent, comparative test of two of the possible approaches: family planning programs and efforts (also on a family basis), to elevate the living standard. The results of this test show that while the family planning effort itself failed to reduce the birthrate, improved living standards succeeded.

In 1954, a Harvard team undertook the first major field study of birth control in India. The population of a number of test villages was provided with contraceptives and suitable educational programs; birthrates, death rates and health status in an equivalent population in control villages. The study covered the six-year period 1954-1960.

A follow-up in 1969 showed that the study was a failure. Although in the test population the crude birthrate dropped from 40 per 1,000 in 1957 to 35 per 1,000 in 1968, a similar reduction also occurred in the control population. The birth control effort had no measurable effect on birthrate.

We now know why the study failed, thanks to a remarkable book by Mahmood Mamdani (*The Myth of Population Control*, Monthly Review Press, New York, 1972). He investigated in detail the impact of the study on one of the test villages, Manupur. What Mamdani discovered is a total confirmation of the view that population control in a country like India depends on the economically-motivated desire to limit fertility. Talking with the Manupur villagers he discovered why, despite the study's statistics regarding ready "acceptance" of the offered contraceptives, the birthrate was not affected:

"One such 'acceptance' case was Asa Singh, a sometime land laborer who is now a watchman at the village high school. I questioned him as to whether he used the tablets or not: 'Certainly I did. You can

read it in their books—From 1957 to 1960, I never failed.' Asa Singh, however, had a son who had been born sometime in 'late 1958 or 1959.' At our third meeting I pointed this out to him... Finally he looked at me and responded. 'Babuji, someday you'll understand. It is sometimes better to lie. It stops you from hurting people, does no harm, and might even help them.' The next day Asa Singh took me to a friend's house... and I saw small rectangular boxes and bottles, one piled on top of the other, all arranged as a tiny sculpture in a corner of the room. This man had made a sculpture of birth control devices. Asa Singh said: 'Most of us threw the tablets away. But my brother here, he makes use of everything.'"

Such stories have been reported before and are often taken to indicate how much "ignorance" has to be overcome before birth control can be effective in countries like India. But Mamdani takes us much further into the problem, by finding out why the villagers preferred not to use the contraceptives. In one interview after another he discovered a simple, decisive fact: that in order to advance their economic condition, to take advantage of the opportunities newly created by the development of independent India, children were essential. Mamdani makes this very explicit:

"To begin with, most families have either little or no savings, and they can earn too little to be able to finance the education of any children, even through high school. Another source of income must be found, and the only solution is, as one tailor told me, 'to have enough children so that there are at least three or four sons in the family.' Then each son can finish high school by spending part of the afternoon working... After high school, one son is sent on to college while the others work to save and pay the necessary fees... Once his education is completed, he will use his increased earnings to put his brother through college. He will not marry until the second brother has finished his college education and can carry the burden of educating the third brother... What is of interest is that, as the Khanna Study pointed out, it was the rise in the age of marriage—from 17.5 years in 1956 to 20 in 1969—and not the birth control program that was responsible for the decrease in the birthrate in the village from 40 per 1,000 in 1957 to 35 per 1,000 in 1968. While the birth control program was a failure, the net result of the technological and social change in Manupur was to bring down the birth rate."

Here, then, in the simple realities of the village of Manupur are the principles of the demographic transition at work. There is a way to control the rapid growth of populations in developing countries. It is to help them develop—and more rapidly achieve the level of welfare that everywhere in the world is the real motivation for a balanced population.

### Enough to go around

Against this success, the proponents of the "lifeboat ethic" would argue that it is too slow, and they would take steps to force developing nations to reduce fertility—the standard of living and its most meaningful index, infant mortality—is still far inferior to the levels which have motivated the demographic transition in the western countries. And where, in their view, it is too late to save a poor, overpopulated country the proponents of this so-called "ethic" would withdraw support (in the manner of the hopelessly wounded in military "triage") and allow it to perish.

This argument is based (at least in the realm of logic) on the view, to quote Hardin, that "It is literally beyond our ability to save them all". Hardin's assertion, if not the resulting "ethic", reflects a commonly held view that there is simply insufficient food and other resources in the world to support the present world population at the standard of living required to motivate the demographic transition. It is commonly pointed out, for example, that the U.S. consumes about one-third of the world's resources to support only six percent of the world's

population, the inference being that there are not enough resources in the rest of the world to achieve the same standard of living characteristic of the U.S.

The fault in this reasoning is that when one examines the actual rates of birthrates and living standards in the various countries. The only available standard of living is GNP per capita. At the moment the faults inherent in the quality of life, a plot of birthrate against GNP per capita is very revealing. (GNP per capita less than \$1,000, the highest birthrates, 40-50 per 1,000, a year. When GNP per capita rises above \$1,000, the birthrate drops sharply, to about 15-20 per 1,000, a year. Most of the world's population, America, Oceania, Europe, and Japan, live at about the same low birthrate.

...No... did... cont... rhyth... how... mor...



J. André

their GNP's per capita per year from Greece (\$941 per capita) through Japan (\$11,711,000) through Japan (\$11,711,000) to the U.S. (\$4,538 per capita per year).

What this means is that in the world the rates of the poor countries are characteristic of the rich ones, not need to become as affluent as the rich, but, by GNP per capita, the poor countries are poorer, by GNP per capita, than the U.S.—\$900 per capita per year, according to the birthrates almost as low as the North American countries.

The world average value of GNP per capita, which is indicative of the standard of living of the world population (the world average is about 13/1,000). How much per capita GNP is about \$800, an affluence which is character-



countries on the one hand and a  
that are very poor. The poor  
because they are extremely

poor, and they are extremely poor because other countries  
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in GNP as a measure of  
birthrate against GNP per  
The poorest countries  
(\$500 per year) have the  
er 1,000 population per  
a per year exceeds \$500  
reaching about 20/1,000  
the nations in North  
and the USSR have  
rates—15-18/1,000—but

tions with birthrates of 20/1,000. What this discre-  
pancy tells us is that if the wealth of the world (at  
least as measured by GNP) were in fact evenly dis-  
tributed among the people of the world, the entire  
world population should have a low birthrate—  
about 20/1,000—which would approach that  
characteristic of most European and North Ameri-  
can countries (15/1,000).

Simply stated, the world has enough wealth to  
support the entire world population at a level that  
appears to convince most people that they need not  
have excessive numbers of children. The trouble is  
that the world's wealth is not evenly distributed, but  
sharply divided among moderately well-off and rich  
countries on the one hand and a much larger number  
of people that are very poor. The poor countries  
have high birthrates because they are extremely  
poor, and they are extremely poor because other  
countries are extremely rich.

compared to the per capita wealth of developed  
countries.

Food plays a critical role in these relationships.  
Hunger is widespread in the world and those who  
believe that the world's resources are already insuf-  
ficient to support the world population cite this fact  
as the most powerful evidence that the world is  
overpopulated. Conversely, those who are con-  
cerned with relieving hunger and preventing future  
famines often assert that the basic solution to that  
problem is to control the growth of the world popula-  
tion.

Once more it is revealing to examine actual data  
regarding the incidence of malnutrition. From the  
detailed study of nutritional levels among various  
populations in India by Revelle & Frisch (Vol. III,  
"The World Food Problem", A Report of the  
President's Science Advisory Committee, Washing-  
ton, 1967) we learn, for example, that in Madras  
State more than one-half the population consumes  
significantly less than the physiologically required  
number of calories and of protein in their diet. How-  
ever, the average values for all residents of the state  
represents 99 percent of the calorie requirement and  
98 percent of the protein requirement. What this  
means, of course, is that a significant part of the  
population receives more than the required dietary  
intake. About one-third of the population receives  
106 percent of the required calories and 104 percent  
of the required protein; about 8 percent of the popu-  
lation receives 122 percent or more of the calorie  
requirement and 117 percent or more of the protein  
requirement. These dietary differences are deter-  
mined by income. The more than one-half of the  
population that is significantly below the physiologi-  
cally required diet earn less than \$21 per capita per  
year, as compared with the state-wide average of  
\$33.40.

What these data indicate is that hunger in Madras  
State, defined simply in terms of a significantly in-  
adequate intake of calories and protein, is not the  
result of a biological factor—the inadequate produc-  
tion of food. Rather, in the strict sense, it results  
from the social factors that govern the distribution of  
available food among the population.

In the last year, newspaper stories of actual  
famines in various parts of the world have also sup-  
ported the view that starvation is usually not caused  
by the insufficient production of food in the world,  
but by social factors that prevent the required dis-  
tribution of food. Thus, in Ethiopia many people  
suffered from starvation because government offi-  
cials failed to mobilize readily available supplies of  
foreign grain. In India, according to a recent New  
York Times report, inadequate food supplies were  
due in part from a government policy which "re-  
sulted in a booming black market, angry resentment  
among farmers and traders, and a breakdown in  
supplies." The report asserts further that "The cen-  
tral problem of India—rooted poverty—remains un-  
checked and seems to be getting worse. For the third  
year out of four per capita income is expected to  
drop. Nearly 80 percent of the children are mal-  
nourished... The economic torpor seems symp-  
tomatic of deeper problems. Cynicism is rampant:  
the Government's socialist slogans and calls for au-  
sterity are mocked in view of bribes and corruption,  
luxury construction and virtually open illegal con-  
tributions by businessmen to the Congress party."  
(New York Times, Apr. 17, 1974)

Given these observations and the overall fact that  
the amount of food crop is sufficient to provide an  
adequate diet to about eight billion people—more  
than twice the world population—it appears to me  
that the present, tragically widespread hunger in the  
world cannot be regarded as evidence that the size of  
the world population has outrun the world's capac-  
ity to produce food. I have already pointed out that  
we can regard the rapid growth of population in  
developing countries and the grinding poverty which  
engenders it as a distant outcome of colonial  
exploitation—a policy imposed on the antecedents  
of the developing countries by the more advanced  
ones. This policy has forcefully determined both the  
distribution of the world's wealth and of its different  
populations, accumulating most of the wealth in the  
western countries and most of the people in the  
remaining, largely tropical, ones.

Thus there is a grave imbalance between the  
world's wealth and the world's people. But the im-  
balance is the the supposed disparity between the  
world's total wealth and total population. Rather, it  
is due to the gross distributive imbalance among the  
nations of the world. What the problem calls for, I  
believe, is a process that now figures strongly in the  
thinking of the peoples of the Third World: a return  
of some of the world's wealth to the countries whose  
resources and peoples have borne so much of the  
burden of producing it—the developing countries.

A major source of confusion is that these diverse  
proposed solutions to the population problem,  
which differ so sharply in their moral postulates and  
their political effects, appear to have a common base  
in scientific fact. It is, after all, equally true, scienti-  
fically, that the birthrate can be reduced by promul-  
gating contraceptive practices (providing they are  
used), by elevating living standards, or by withhold-  
ing food from starving nations.

But what I find particularly disturbing is that be-  
hind this screen of confusion between scientific fact  
and political intent there has developed an escalating  
series of what can be only regarded, in my opinion,  
as inhumane, abhorrent political schemes put for-  
ward in the guise of science. First we had Paddock's  
"triage" proposal, which would condemn whole na-  
tions to death through some species of global "ben-  
ign neglect". Then we have schemes for coercing  
people to curtail their fertility, by physical and legal  
means which are ominously left unspecified. Now  
we are told (for example, in the statement of "The  
Environmental Fund") that we must curtail rather  
than extend our efforts to feed the hungry peoples of  
the world. Where will it end? Is it conceivable that  
the proponents of coercive population control will  
be guided by one of Garrett Hardin's earlier, as-  
tonishing proposals:

How can we help a foreign country to escape over-  
population? Clearly the worst thing we can do is send  
food... Atomic bombs would be kinder. For a few  
moments the misery would be acute, but it would soon  
come to an end for most of the people, leaving a very  
few survivors to suffer thereafter ("The Immorality of  
Being Softhearted", Stanford Alumni Almanac, Jan.  
1969).

There has been a long-standing alliance between  
pseudo-science and political repression; the Nazis'  
genetic theories, it will be recalled, were to be tested  
in the ovens at Dachau. The evil alliance feeds on  
confusion.

The present alliance can be removed by recogniz-  
ing all of the current population proposals for what  
they are—not scientific observations but value  
judgments that reflect sharply differing ethical views  
and political intentions. The family planning ap-  
proach, if applied as the exclusive solution to the  
problem, would put the burden of remedying a fault  
created by a social and political evil—  
colonialism—voluntarily on the individual victims  
of the evil. The so-called "lifeboat ethic" would  
compound the original evil of colonialism by forcing  
its victims to forgo the humane course toward a  
balanced population, improvement of living stan-  
dards, or if they refuse, to abandon them to destruc-  
tion, or even to thrust them toward it.

My own purely personal conclusion is, like all of  
these, not scientific but political: that the world  
population crisis, which is the ultimate outcome of  
the exploitation of poor nations by rich ones, ought  
to be remedied by returning to the poor countries  
enough of the wealth taken from them to give their  
peoples both the reason and the resources voluntar-  
ily to limit their own fertility.

In sum, I believe that if the root cause of the world  
population crisis is poverty, then to end it we must  
abolish poverty. And if the cause of poverty is the  
grossly unequal distribution of world's wealth, then  
to end poverty, and with it the population crisis, we  
must redistribute that wealth, among nations and  
within them.



### The Roots of Hunger

In a sense the demographic transition is a means of  
translating the availability of a decent level of re-  
sources, especially food, into a voluntary reduction  
in birthrate. It is a striking fact that the efficiency  
with which such resources can be converted into a  
reduced birthrate is much higher in the developing  
countries than in the advanced ones. Thus an im-  
provement in GNP per capita per year from let us  
say \$682 (as in Uruguay) to \$4,538 (U.S.) reduces  
birthrate from 22/1,000 to 18/1,000. In contrast, ac-  
cording to the above relationships if the GNP per  
capita per year characteristic of India (about \$88)  
were increased to only about \$750, the Indian birth-  
rate should fall from its actual value of about  
42/1,000 to about 20/1,000. To put the matter more  
simply, the per capita cost of bringing the standard  
of living of poor countries with rapidly growing  
populations to the level which—based on the be-  
haviour of peoples all over the world—would moti-  
vate voluntary reduction of fertility is very small,

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# Mercury poisoning a serious threat



Maclean's

by Malcolm Guy

In northern Ontario, government scientists are feeding cats the same fish as the native people eat. Within one hundred days the cats develop Minamata disease—mercury poisoning which attacks the central nervous system and has no known cure. The government refuses to release the results of the study for a year and a half.

In Minamata, Japan, where the disease led to the death of 100 people and maimed 800 more, the first signs of poisoning developed in cats who ate contaminated fish. Films of cats in northern Ontario show them going through uncontrollable spasms and trying to walk on hind legs that won't respond, just like the animals in Japan.

In humans the early indications of the disease are numbness, slurred speech, loss of balance and loss of peripheral vision. Eventually the limbs become twisted and bodies emaciated; finally the victim goes into convulsions and dies.

According to two Japanese doctors who are experts on the disease, 37 Ojibway Indians living on the Grassy Narrows and White Dog reserves near Kenora, Ontario, have confirmed cases of Minamata disease. This week three Cree Indians entered the Montreal Neurological Institute with mercury blood levels higher than 500 parts per billion (ppb). A safe level is 10 ppb by government standards. About 50 other Cree from the Mata-gami-Waswasipi region, 500 miles north of Montreal, were found to have mercury blood levels of more than 100 ppb.

Minamata, Kenora, and northern Quebec have one feature in common. Tons of mercury have been dumped into the water systems of these areas as effluent from large industries. In Quebec, the Domtar Ltd. pulp and paper complex leaked at least seven tons of waste mercury into the Quevillon River before 1971 when government restrictions were imposed.

From 1962 until 1970 the Dryden Paper Company near Kenora dumped 10 to 20 pounds of mercury a day into the Wabigoon river. Twenty years ago methyl mercury poisoning was discovered in Minamata Bay in southern Japan where effluent accumulated from a plant of the giant Chisso Corporation.

In all three areas the staple diet of the population was fish—fish contaminated with the deadly poison.

Since a Stockholm conference in 1966 the dangers of mercury contamination have been common knowledge throughout the scientific world. However, it was five years before the federal or provincial governments passed regulations in Canada to limit the amount of mercury effluent.

Why did the government and industry delay action in the face of overwhelming evidence? Part of the answer may be that pulp and paper is big business in Quebec and Ontario. For example, the Dryden Paper Company and its parent Reed Paper, Ltd. registered profits of over \$34 million after taxes last year.

In a company such as Dryden research is directed toward maximizing technical efficiency and producing a product at minimum expense. Research is not aimed at prevention of environmental and human hazards. The latter type of research is usually left to poorly funded government bodies such as the Quebec Environment Ministry and is too often embarked upon after the damage is done.

Although governments appear reluctant to spend money on research, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion saw the necessity of awarding \$2.7 million to Dryden to expand its timber region—a move which threatens to wipe out native people's hunting grounds. Also, despite an order by the Ontario government five years ago to cut down mercury dumping, Dryden admitted that on January 13 of this year, an "operational error" dumped 7.2 lbs of mercury into the river. The company had previously claimed that only one fifth of an ounce per day was being dumped.

The Ontario government has never brought suit against Dryden and has in fact granted them \$18,000 under the Pollution Abatement Incentives Act.

It has been known since 1967 that the inorganic mercury from pulp and paper plants is transformed by micro-organisms into a toxic form. A mercury-free method for producing the chlorine used by the pulp and paper industry has also been known and used since long before 1967. And yet Domtar representative George Simpson claimed that it is impossible for his plant to cease discharging mercury because the technology wasn't

available.

Not only is big business only paying lip service to the human and environmental question, but the government is suspiciously slow in taking action. It seems the priorities of government are to secure the interests of big business even at the expense of native people's lives.

The Quebec government has dragged its feet and joined with the pulp and paper companies to mask the real issue. One red herring that Quebec environment minister Dr. Victor Goldbloom has thrown out is that because there are naturally high levels of mercury in the area, native people have developed resistance to its effects. At the same time, Domtar scientists argued that "the high background mercury content is the culprit", and accounts for the dangerous mercury levels in the area.

*Two documentary films from Japan on Dryden-Minamata disease are being shown in Montreal this week.*

*Today at 7:30 pm, at the Anglican Church, 1444 Union Avenue—"Minimata—the Victims and their World", explores the total social impact of Minamata on several families. "Minamata Revolt", documents the struggles of the Minamata disease patients with the Japanese government and with the Chisso Corporation.*

Dr. Jun Ui, a Japanese specialist on mercury pollution said he discounts the theory of natural pollution which he believes is "too often put forward by Canadian scientists". In one area of Northern Ontario not affected by indus-

trial waste he never found fish with dangerous mercury levels despite industries' claims.

In this issue many scientists have consistently sided with industry and government, especially if they are salaried by them! For example, Peter J. Connop from the Medical Services Branch of Thunder Bay told the native people of Grassy Narrows and White Dog reserves in March 1975 that "there is no suggestion that mercury is affecting your health or the health of anyone else in the band who gave us a blood sample." He suggested that Indians continue eating fish from the contaminated rivers.

Dr. G. H. Tomlinson II, vice-president of research and environmental technology with Domtar claims that although mercury losses from the Quevillon plant have been heavy, there is not a single known case of mercury poisoning through consumption of fish taken from below the pulp and paper plant.

Meanwhile there are 37 confirmed cases in Kenora. It is inherent in mercury contamination that the mercury will be in the water for generations to come, and many people who have the disease already may not have begun to show outward symptoms.

The contribution to the demise of native peoples by government, business, and the scientists they hire is not an isolated incident. Negligence towards native peoples is apparent in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, where arsenic poisoning from gold mining is threatening the health of local native people who have access only to contaminated water supplies. Again, presumably incriminating government re-

ports have not been made public.

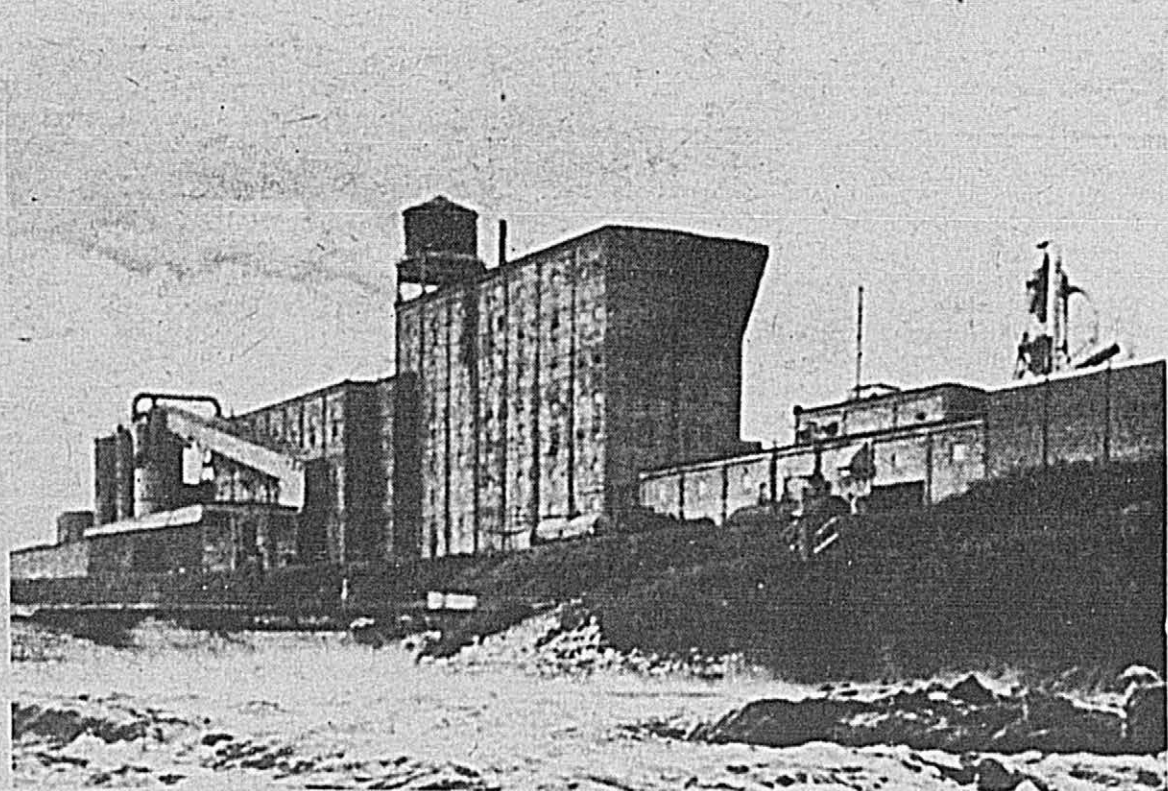
Quebec and Ontario Indians affected by the exploitation of big business and industry can gain redress through united efforts as exemplified by the mercury victims in Japan. In the 1950's the people of Minamata forced the Chisso Corporation to admit responsibility and through determined and persistent struggle gained compensation up to \$68,000 for each victim.

In a similar show of solidarity, Indian reservations in eastern Quebec have sent uncontaminated fish to White Dog and Grassy Narrows, and other groups have offered to cover the costs of shipping. As the facts about mercury poisoning in Canada's native people accumulate, the need to force government and business into responsibility will become more and more pressing.

However, the tragedy will not end there. Compensation from the companies can be but little solace to Indians who face inevitable death which they could not have foreseen or prevented. Mercury will remain in the water systems for anywhere from 10 to 100 years presenting a hazard to unborn generations. Many people without symptoms now will become irreversibly ill sometime in the future if the Japanese example can be believed.

Most important, however, is that "mistakes" like this are the rule, not the exception, in a country where profits rule over the interests of the people.

Malcolm Guy is a member of Science Progressiste/Science for the People.



Maclean's

The Dryden Chemical Company, which has been dumping 10 to 20 pounds of mercury a day into the Wabigoon River near Kenora, Ontario.



# today

## Science Progressiste/ Science for People:

Presents "Minamata—the Victims and their World". Documentary film from Japan on mercury poisoning. Anglican Church, 1444 Union Avenue, 7:30 pm. Admission free.

## EUS Lunchtime Films:

12-1, Rm. 204, McConnell Eng. Bldg. This Week—Buck Rogers No. 7, Dr. Fu Manchu's Raid.

## Hillel:

GAMES & MUSIC at 2130 Bishop tonite at 7 pm. Come on down to meet people and have a good time. Admission free. Another Hillel event.

## McGill Student Movement:

Meeting to oppose Trudeau's "wages and price restraint programme" 7:30 pm. Union 327.

## AEFUM:

AEFUM présente la discussion—McGill français: 6 ans après, aujourd'hui, dans le cadre de la Semaine Québécoise. Cette discussion entre les personnes présentes portera sur les buts du mouvement McGill français voilà six ans et sur ce que les francophones d'aujourd'hui font à l'université McGill et ce qu'ils voudraient en faire dans l'avenir. La discussion aura lieu à l'Union 327. Tout le monde est invité (you too, Bud), à venir dire son idée et discuter ou simplement écouter. Pour plus d'information contactez Sylvain Lapalme à 729-1094.

## Interaction and Community Festival:

Learning Party in Union Ballroom from 12 to 1:30. Come and learn about figure drawing, backgammon, I Ching, dough sculpture and other skills. It should be fun. Call 392-8937 or 843-4017 for more information.

## McGill Dive Club:

At 6 pm this evening in G18—the Student Lounge—of Currie Gym, the Dive Club is holding its very first ever meeting. Come along and say what you would like to see the Club do, and hear what ideas and plans others have. The two main topics will be constitution and Activities, though other suggestions will be welcome. For info, contact Alasdair 285-9082 at McConnell Hall, rm. 417.

## Library Workshops:

Today's topic is audio-visual materials. Meet at the Redpath Undergraduate Library Info-Reference Desk at 3 pm.

## Young Socialists Workers League:

Time: 12:30. Union 123. Trade unions must mobilise a general strike to smash the Liberals & their wage freeze!

## MOC:

Have you been wondering what the McGill Outing Club is all about? MOC will have an area set up at Activities Night tonight at 6:30 pm in the Union Ballroom. Drop by to talk about past, present and future club activities, see equipment demonstrations and join in the fun. New and prospective members are especially invited. Get involved!

## Chabad House:

Chumash & Maimonides—Mr. Y. Tennenhouse Thursdays 7:30-9 pm. 3429 Peel St., 842-6616.

## Faculty of Arts Men's Intramural Sports:

Anyone interested in playing ICE HOCKEY, FLOOR HOCKEY, BASKETBALL, or VOLLEYBALL for the Faculty of Arts team please contact Dan IMMEDIATELY, 322-1455. You can save \$10.00 if you enter a team through your Faculty Rep. Practice times are available for all of the above-mentioned sports.

## Sculpture Workshop:

Every Thursday 7-9 pm (some materials provided). Gardner Hall Lounge, McGill residences. Open to McGill students. For more info contact Bishop Mountain Residence office.

# letters

## A kneaded clod

To the Daily:

It was with a heavy heart this evening I retreated with my companions from "The Forum" after viewing the most ridiculous senseless display of unarmed combat by all members of Boston's and Montreal's ice-hockey teams. The most abhorrent feeling was not so much to watch miniscule-brained "men" satisfying their egos by pounding each other with their fists, but the sheer enjoyment and almost obscene satisfaction the crowd derived from the spectacle. This surely cannot be progress; we have not advanced beyond the Roman populace lusting after blood in the Amphitheatre. Perhaps Ghandi was correct when, in reply to the question: "What do you think of Western civilization?" he replied: "I think it would be a good idea." Shakespeare was not contemplating the subtleties of ice-hockey when he wrote "Measure for Measure," but these lines apply with surprising aptness: "A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice; To be imprisoned in the viewless winds, And blown with restless violence round about The pendant world."

Eugene M.A. Meehan

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FOR MORE INFO  
CALL 842-6616

Chabad House  
3429 PEEL ST.

the CREATION 2  
theatre ensemble

# FACE CRIME

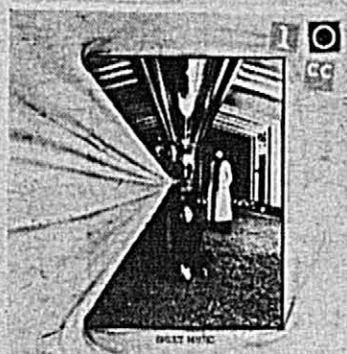
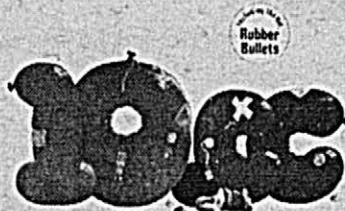
November 5-8, 8:00 pm

D. B. Clarke Theatre,  
Concordia University  
1455 DeMaisonneuve W



10cc The Original Soundtrack

10cc Rubber Bullets



10cc 100 cc

10cc Sheet Music

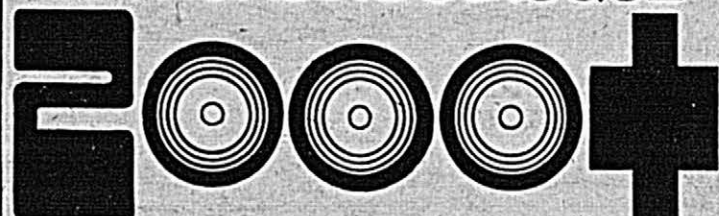
**\$4.29 each**

Sale ends Sat. November 1st

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THE RECORD STORE

## brunch, bagels and "PSALMS, PROPHETS AND POETS"

Jewish Self-Expression  
through Poetry  
with  
**RAY SHANKMAN**  
(English Dep't., Vanier  
College, Snowdon Campus)

Readings from and  
discussion of  
**Allen GINSBERG**  
**Leonard COHEN**  
**A.M. KLEIN**  
**Yehuda AMICHAI**

Sunday, November 2nd  
at 11:30 am

3460 Stanley St.  
Info. 845-9171  
**MCGILL HILLEL**



## Reminder:

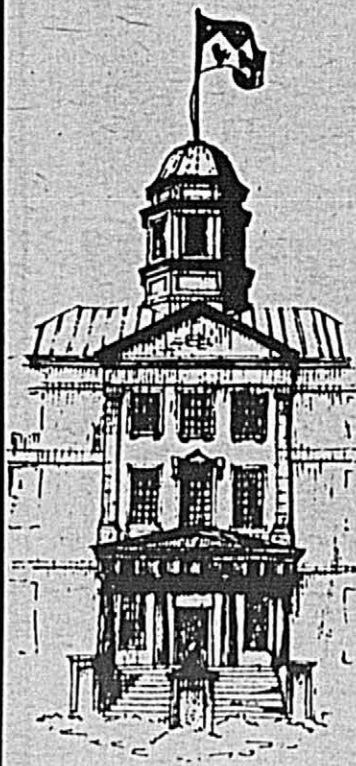
**Principal & Mrs. Bell  
Reception for  
International Students  
studying at McGill  
for the first time**

**Date:** Thursday, Oct. 30, 1975

**Time:** 4-6:30 pm.

**Place:** Redpath Hall

**Note:** Students who have exams on this date please note that the reception time has been extended 4-6:30 pm. to permit you to attend. Please pick up your invitation from the I.S.A. office at the Students' Union today in Rm. B40.



## Reminder:

**Career Conference,  
McGill U-1 students**

**SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1975**

Because of the postal strike students who have registered for the Career Conference may pick up their schedule of workshop seminars from the Leacock Bldg. information desk starting at 12:30 on Saturday, NOV 1st. The program will begin at 1:30 pm.

## Dance to the music.

## JAZZ CONCERT with ODYSSEY

Thursday, Oct. 30

3 Shows— 9 pm—1 am; Adm \$1.00

Band members include: Richard Robinson on Drums;  
Jimmy Oliver on Bass; Paul Shapiro on Tenor Sax; and  
Ernie Nelson on Piano.

Gertrude's has the best atmosphere and the  
best prices around. Now we also have the  
best music.

**Live DJ every  
Friday & Saturday**  
from 9 pm.

Hours:

Tuesday - Thursday 4 P.M. - 1 A.M.

Friday 4 P.M. - 3 A.M.

Saturday 6 P.M. - 3 A.M.

**WELCOME TO HAPPY HOUR, 4-6**  
Tuesday to Thursday

Regular beer 40c; Premium beer 50c; 3 regular beer \$1.25

*Let's all get up and dance at . . . .*

**Gertrude's**  
THE UNION PUB